★ ANNUAL CONVENTION ISSUE ★

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

Mar Monte
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SANTA BARBARA

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

JUNE 25, 26, 27, 1951

★

MAY-JUNE, 1951

PUBLISHED BY CALIFORNIA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

CONTROL SWINE ENTERITIS!

VETERINARY

SULFATHALIDINE®

phthalylsulfathiazole

Just *one dose daily* of SULFATHALIDINE® phthalylsulfathiazole is remarkably effective in curtailing losses from swine enteritis.

Given orally, SULFATHALIDINE is nontoxic, since less than 5% is absorbed and over 95% of its antibacterial action is in the intestinal tract. Thus, administration of SULFATHALIDINE results in smaller dosage, more economical treatment.

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No. 2261—0.5-Gm. (7.7-gr.) tablets (slotted), bottles of 100 and 1,000.

No. 2267—¼-lb. and 1-lb. bottles of powder.

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TRIPLE SULFONAMIDE SUSPENSION WITH KAOLIN

Given orally, 'BOVIMIDE', new triple sulfonamide suspension, is equally effective in treatment of swine enteritis, or when used prophylactically where the disease is endemic. It provides the bacteriostatic action of SULFATHALIDINE, sulfamerazine and sulfamethazine, plus protective, adsorbent kaolin. **Supplied: No. 2357**—Bottles of 16 fluid-ounces.

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Alcohol	5%

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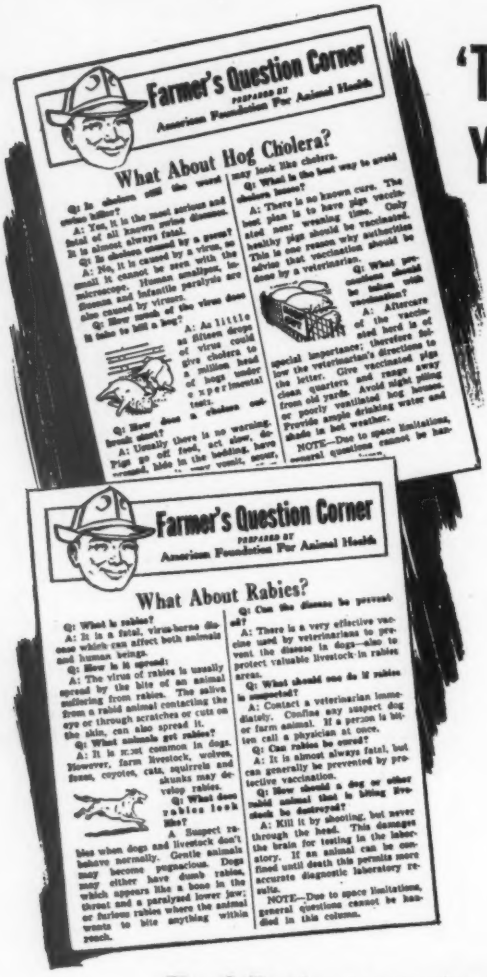

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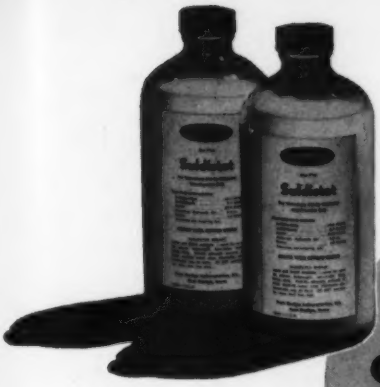

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How Dr. Boynton Revolutionized Hog Cholera Prevention

Developed Killed Virus Hog Cholera Vaccine

The year 1940 marked the turning point in the fight to prevent hog cholera—by far the most serious problem affecting the hog industry. It was then that a killed virus hog cholera vaccine, B.T.V., was introduced following many years of persistent work by William H. Boynton, D.V.M. Here, for the first time, was a vaccine that was incapable of causing hog cholera, but which would build up an immunity against it.

Cooperative Research

This deadly disease was first known in this country as early as 1833. Early in this century researchers developed serum and virulent virus immunizing procedures, but hog losses still ranged into the many millions of dollars annually. Setting as his objective the development of a safer immunizing agent, Dr. Boynton started his long search at the University of California in the 1920's and later in cooperation with Cutter Laboratories. Countless preparations were made up, tried out in laboratory and field . . . only to be discarded. After years of testing and retesting the answer was found . . . a tissue vaccine, containing killed hog cholera virus, in which the disease-producing properties were lost but the immunizing or antigenic properties were retained.

Millions of Pigs Protected

B.T.V., the Cutter Trade Mark used to designate Dr. Boynton's Tissue Vaccine, was first marketed commercially by Cutter Laboratories in 1940 and started a revolution. Since that time the vaccine has been successfully used by veterinarians on million of pigs under all conditions. Pigs vaccinated with B.T.V. two weeks or more after weaning have been proved immune to hog cholera exposure one year after vaccination. The sale of B.T.V. is restricted without exception to qualified veterinarians.

Safety and Potency Tests

To assure safety and potency, each serial lot of B.T.V. —Cutter is tested on pigs before the lot is released. A group of ten healthy susceptible pigs are vaccinated with B.T.V., while four pigs from the same source are left untreated. The 14 pigs are kept together and must remain healthy for an observation period of three weeks. Virulent hog cholera virus is then given to the entire group. Following the virulent virus injection the behavior of the vaccinated pigs as compared to the control pigs exposed at the same time must demonstrate that the vaccine is capable of immunizing susceptible pigs against hog cholera. This is but one example of the care and exactness exercised by Cutter Laboratories in the manufacture of biologicals for the veterinary as well as medical professions.

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

MAY-JUNE, 1951

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Volume 4 **Number 5**

Published Bi-Monthly by the California State Veterinary Medical Association, 3004 16th Street, San Francisco 3, California. Devoted to promote Veterinary Science, to increase the esteem of the general public for the veterinarian, to protect his rights and privileges and to elevate the standard of the profession generally in scientific intercourse. Address all communications to The California State Veterinary Medical Association, Charles S. Travers, Executive Secretary. Please notify us immediately of incorrect address or change of address.

Unsolicited manuscripts are at sender's risk, and when received will not be returned unless accompanied by return postage. The Association is not responsible for views of contributors and we reserve the right to edit and condense articles. Advertising rates will be furnished upon request.

Proposed Changes in Constitution and By-Laws

These are the changes the Ways and Means Committee has presented in writing to the Executive Committee and will be voted upon for incorporation into our Constitution at the June convention.

The following recommended changes in the Constitution and By-Laws as printed in *The California Veterinarian* for September-October, 1948:

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE III:

Section 2, Line 3. Delete "Association," add "House of Representatives."

ARTICLE V:

Line 5. Delete "association," enter "House of Representatives."

New

ARTICLE VI. House of Representatives:

Section 1. There shall be a House of Representatives or legislative body composed of delegates from the constituent associations of the California State Veterinary Medical Association or other groups of veterinarians approved by the executive board and the House of Representatives as being entitled to representation. The eligibility number, tenure, voting power, filling of vacancies, authority and method of election of delegates and alternates to the House of Representatives shall be described in the By-Laws.

Section 2. The House of Representatives is in effect the voice of the active members and shall conduct all business of the Association except as otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws. Matters originating in the House of Representatives or presented to it by authorized committees shall be submitted to the Executive Board for consideration and returned to the House of Representatives for action, whereupon, their vote, being carried out according to customary parliamentary procedure shall be final.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I:

Section 1, Line 3. Delete "association"—add "House of Representatives"; also the same at end of section.

ARTICLE II:

Delete "transaction of business"—add "election of officers."

ARTICLE VIII:

Section 6. Delete "association"—add "House of Representatives."

ARTICLE IX:

Section 4. Delete "association" at end of section and add "House of Representatives."

Section 7(b). Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

Section 7(c). Add "House of Representatives" following session.

Section 11, Line 6. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

Section 12. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

ARTICLE XI:

Section 1, Line 3. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

Section 2, Line 2. Add "House of Representatives" following word "association."

Section 9, Line 4. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

Section 14, Line 2. Add "of the House of Representatives" following "meetings."

Line 7. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

ARTICLE XII:

Line 3. Delete "business."

Line 4. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

ARTICLE XIV:

Section 3(a). Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

New

ARTICLE XV:

Section 1(b). Add "and be a member in good standing of a constituent association."

Section 3, Line 19. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

Line 21. Add "of House of Representatives" after "members."

ARTICLE XVI:

Section 5. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives," also same at end of Section 5.

Section 6, Line 9. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

Line 10. Add "of House of Representatives" after "members."

ARTICLE XIX:

Section 1, end of Line 3. Add "of House of Representatives."

Section 2, Line 3. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

ARTICLE XX:

Line 4. Delete "association," add "House of Representatives."

New

ARTICLE XXII. House of Representatives:

Section 1. **Number:** There shall be one member for each constituent Association of twenty-five members or major fraction thereof. Associations with less than twenty-five (25) members shall be entitled to one delegate.

Section 2. **Election:** Members of the House of Representatives may be chosen either by popular vote or by appointment by the executive officers of constituent associations. Alternates are chosen in the same manner.

Section 3(a). **Tenure:** Members elected to the House of Representatives shall serve for two (2) years. Approximately one-half the delegates shall be elected in the even numbered years and one-half elected in the odd numberd years in accordance with a method stipulated by the executive committee.

(b). The voting power shall be determined by the membership records in the secretary's office thirty (30) days prior to the annual meeting.

Section 4. **Duties and Authority:** The House of Representatives shall perform all of the duties and exercise all of the authority belonging to the membership except the election of the corporate officers.

Section 5. **Credentials:** A qualified member or alternate of the House of Representatives must be one chosen by the constituent association thirty (30) days prior to the annual meeting, such choice being communicated to the executive secretary at that time.

Section 6. The annual meeting of the House of Representatives shall be held at the time and place of the annual meeting of the association. Other meetings may be held at the discretion of the President.

Section 7. A quorum of the House of Representatives shall consist of 75 per cent of the members of the House of Representatives.

H. I. OTT,
Chairman, Ways and Means Committee.

HISTORY OF FORMAL VETERINARY EDUCATION*

By JOSEPH M. ARBURUA, DVM

Early Veterinary Education

Not all educated men have had the opportunity to go to school. As you, of course, are aware, there are many ways of gaining knowledge. One can do so by observation, by listening, by reading and by repeatedly practicing that which one has seen, heard or read. This we call practical education.

There is also that education obtained by attending recognized institutions of learning and this is called formal education. It is this phase of our professional history I wish to cover.

Events just do not occur spontaneously. Neither did college veterinary education. Many events, participated in by many men, over a period of many centuries, eventually culminated in the founding of the first veterinary institution of learning.

It may be well to review very briefly some of these, in order to better appreciate the subject. It is known, of course, that some form of veterinary medicine has existed from the very earliest times of human existence. It is known with certainty that the art was practiced 2200 B.C. This is evidenced by a perusal of the code of Hammurabi who ruled over all of Babylon and Assyria at the time. In that code, paragraph 224 reads, "If a doctor of oxen or asses, has treated either an ox or an ass for a severe wound, and cured it, the owner of the ox or ass shall give to the doctor one sixth of a sheckel of silver for his fee." Paragraph 225 reads, "If he has treated an ox or an ass for a severe wound and caused it to die, he shall give a quarter of its price to the owner of the ox or ass."

Proofs of veterinary education appear through the ages of the civilized world in the written works that have been found. Many of these refer to others that have never been uncovered and may be irretrievably lost.

The Greeks perpetuated the art in the works of Democritus of Abdera 407-470 B.C., Epicharmus of Syracuse, either about 450 or 540 B.C., Simons of Athens 430 B.C., Xenophon 380 B.C., Aristotle, 333 B.C., and about a century before the Christian era, by Praximus, who was a student of Mago. Varro, writing just before the Christian era, states he was acquainted with fifty such works.

The Carthagenians produced Aurelius Olympius Nemesiamus, 284 B.C., who wrote on diseases of dogs, and Mago, who is considered the father of agriculture.

In Rome, commencing with Cato 233-148 B.C., we find Varro, Virgil, Celsus, Columela, Vegetius and a host of others, writing on the diseases of animals.

In the Eastern Roman Empire or Byzantium we find the works of Absyrtus of Bythynia, 330-340 A.D., Chiron, Hippocrates, the Veterinarian, and later the great work, *The Hippocratica*, compiled in the tenth century by Constantine VII, called Porphyrogenitus. Absyrtus was the leader of them all and is considered by many, the Father of Veterinary Medicine. It may be said that he carried on the first veterinary correspondence school, since most of his works that are still extant are in the form of letters which he wrote to veterinarians (some in Alexandria), castrators, friends and military officers.

Renaissance Period

During the renaissance period, Western Europe added to the long list of veterinary works, with the French contributions of Solysell, La Fosse, etc., and the British books by Braken, Osmer, Taplin, James Clarke and many others.

Veterinary art was slowly but gradually improved through the generations, as the knowledge was usually handed down from father to son, through reading the literary works of their precessors and by personal application and observation. The errors of past generations were handed down as well as their attainments. Since there was no one to sift the wheat from the chaff, one had to judge for himself and as a result much misinformation survived through the ages.

First Colleges

It was not until the second half of the nineteenth century, however, that formal veterinary education came into being. At this time infectious diseases were decimating the livestock of Europe. Particularly in Southwest Europe, in the region of Toulouse, France, was the scourge of disease most keenly felt. Becoming alarmed and realizing that something had to be done to restore the agricultural economy of France, Claude Bourgelat with the patronage of the French Crown, established the first veterinary college at Lyon, France, in 1761. Bourgelat, an attorney by profession and a horseman of international renown, had been appointed horse master of the Academy of Equitation in Lyon in 1740. From that time on he had advocated a school to teach veterinary medicine. Teaching actually commenced January 1, 1762. The first class started with five students but by the end of the first year the class grew to 38.

In 1864, at the request of Bertin, controller of finances under Louis XV, Bourgelat opened the second veterinary college in Alfort near Paris. Thirty years later most of the capitals

*Presented at the Midwinter Conference of the California State Veterinary Medical Association, January 27, 1951.

and important centers of Europe had established veterinary schools.

British Development

On April 8, 1791, Charles Vial de Saint Bel, a refugee of the French Revolution, founded the London Veterinary College through the aid of the Odiham Agricultural Society. His real name was Benoit Vial, but in England he chose to be called Sainbel. He was born in the town of Saint-Bell near Lyon and was graduated from the Lyon Veterinary College.

Courses actually commenced in the newly found English school in January, 1792, with four students, and by January 1, 1793, there were 14. Sainbel was the only professor with Delabere Blain, a medical man, as assistant in the anatomical department. From the start the College was beset with troubles. Besides serious financial difficulties, there appeared to be a definite opposition to the establishment of the school by certain factions and to add to these troubles, Sainbel died in August, 1793, from glanders. A few weeks later, John Hunter, one of the trustees and enthusiastic supporters of the school, passed away, leaving the institution without a teacher or administrator, and in debt.

Those were dark days for veterinary medicine in the British Isles. It was decided to close the school and veterinary education was about to come to an end. Fortunately the trustees changed their minds and the operation of the college was continued.

Edward Coleman, a physician, and William Moorcroft, a veterinarian, were chosen to conduct classes and run the school. Coleman specialized in diseases of the human eye and his only contact with animals had been the dissection and study of eyes of animals, which had been done in the interests of his own field.

Moorcroft was one of the most brilliant men ever to enter the veterinary profession. He was the only graduate veterinarian in the British Isles, having obtained his degree from Lyon, and at the time was enjoying a large and lucrative practice.

Their temperaments were incompatible and three months later Moorcroft withdrew, leaving Coleman in complete charge. Anent this event we quote Major General Sir Frederick Smith, the English veterinary historian, "The resignation of Moorcroft was the greatest calamity the profession has experienced."

Whatever faults Sainbel had possessed, he was a man of breeding and education who traveled in the best social circles. The school he founded was designed to teach the very best in veterinary medicine and his students were personally chosen by him.

They were required to have a good basic academic education, excellent character, and were recruited from medical schools and from the ranks of the middle class. The course was one of three years.

Coleman, himself not qualified to teach veterinary medicine, at once dropped the course to a few months and sought his prospective students at the forge and in the stable. Men socially and mentally far below those chosen by Sainbel.

Thus in a few months the veterinarian of Britain fell far below the standards which their colleagues on the continent had established, socially, intellectually and academically. Nor did they gain the public respect enjoyed throughout the rest of Europe. In reality they were only a little better than the farriers, gelders and cow leaches of the time.

One need only to compare the first graduates that had been tutored by Sainbel, men like Blaine, Bracy Clark, Lawrence and others, to the subsequent classes under Coleman to appreciate the tragic loss this first teacher was to the English speaking veterinary profession.

Coleman's tenure was certainly not a temporary one. Appointed in 1793, he remained at the head of the London Veterinary College until his death in 1839, a total of 46 years. During this time he not only selected and molded his students but controlled the profession with an iron hand. He dictated the policies and thoughts of the British veterinarian.

Coleman's influence was felt keenly for three quarters of a century and to a lesser degree for another 25 years.

The Edinburgh Veterinary College under Professor Dick was established in 1823 and "The Veterinarian," the first British veterinary journal, started publication in 1828. Both were instrumental in emancipating the fallen profession but it was many years before the influence of the graduates of Edinburgh and "The Veterinarian" were felt. In 1857 Joseph Gamgee started another first class school in Edinburgh. From that point on, conditions improved rapidly.

(To Be Continued)

Pan American Veterinary Congress in Peru

The First Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine will be held October 20-26, 1951, in Lima, Peru. This congress will be held as part of the celebration of the fourth centenary of the founding of San Marcos University, the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere. Major topics of the program will include diseases of major economic importance, public health and veterinary medicine, veterinary education, factors affecting animal production. About 20 veterinarians have been invited from the U.S.A. to take part in this program. Interested persons should address correspondence to Dr. Jose Santiavanez, president, Organizing Committee, First Pan American Congress of Veterinary Medicine, University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, or to the AVMA office.

American Animal Hospital Association Meeting
Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 2-5, 1951

Veterinarians interested in progress in small animal hospitalization and related problems look forward each year to the association's annual meeting. This year it was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, at Hotel Haddon Hall, an excellent convention hotel on the famous boardwalk.

This year's program and attendance surpassed all others and it was very gratifying to note the number of California veterinarians present. Our own Janet Willetts of Los Angeles presented an excellent case report, "Prolapse of the Intestine Through the Vagina," in a Boston terrier. She is to be complimented on her presentation of an unusual and interesting case.

Dr. James Baker, in charge of the recently constructed Small Animal Research Laboratories at Cornell University, proved himself to be a scientist of outstanding ability. He has a clear-cut delivery. It is most encouraging to learn of the progress made in such a short time. We definitely feel confident that our subscriptions to Small Animal Research, through the A.V.M.A., made several years ago, is bearing high quality fruit. If I understood correctly, Dr. Baker, a veterinarian, formerly with the Rockefeller Institute, started the research program in January, 1951.

His report follows: The virus disease infectious hepatitis is widespread. Contagion is through saliva (ingestion) by active cases, not airborne and virus can be recovered in the urine of recovered animals for as long as six months after recovery! This fact calls attention to the recovered hepatitis case, placed in the boarding kennels—to become a spreader of the disease!

Diagnosis: Impossible to establish an accurate diagnosis of infectious hepatitis clinically, i.e., impossible to differentiate from distemper or acute food poisoning. Positive diagnosis can be established on post mortem, i.e., inclusion bodies in the endothelial cells, usually in the brain and liver. However, inclusion bodies are not found in very acute cases. Eye inoculation tests can be made from smears of the brain and liver, results of which can be depended upon treatment. The anti-serum is a good one—protects for three to four weeks—as a prophylactic. When the case is established and liver damage has set in, one cannot expect results from the serum.

Infectious coryza, infectious rhinitis, cat fever, infectious pneumonitis, infectious nasal catarrh, cat sniffles, cat distemper (respiratory form), all these names are applied to a virus disease of cats with the following characteristics: six to ten days after exposure there is increased laccrimation, photophobia, sneezing, prolonged attacks. The disease described is caused by a virus classified as a pssidicoid virus, related to pssidicosis. There are five different known strains of this virus. This virus is capable of producing a potent toxin, out of proportion to the lesions produced. The disease runs a long course, usually a month or more, but no immunity exists. When the cat appears to clear up it still harbors the virus in the superficial tissues of the nasal passages and can redevelop the disease when resistance becomes lowered.

Contagion is through spraying the virus when sneezing—also the eye discharges are contagious. Sulfonamides are without benefit. Penicillin in large doses are helpful—streptomycin inhibits the virus and aureomycin is reported to be useful. In fact, aureomycin therapy stops the sneezing. Cats that seem to recover become carriers and can redevelop the disease when resistance becomes lowered. Clients should be educated to this so that hospitals are not blamed. No immunization is practical to date.

Antibiotics can be used as a prophylactic. Penicillin and terramycin seem to give the best results in addition to hand feeding, i.e., force feeding.

There were many more papers presented of equal importance and interest. Time and space does not permit. A.A.H.A. member hospitals receive a transcript of all papers, questions and answers, besides the proceedings in detail.

The annual meeting a year from now will be held in Pasadena at the Huntington Hotel. Ralph Ruggles of Moline, Illinois, was elected President, A.A.H.A., for the ensuing year. Myron Thom is President-Elect, L. A. Corwin, Jamaica, New York, Vice-President.

The Atlantic City program was developed by a committee headed by Gerry Schnelle. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Millar of Deal, New Jersey, were in charge of local arrangements, and as usual the Association's very capable executive secretary, Wayne Riser, engineered a large share of the work that is necessary in planning and carrying on the various activities.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD H. GROTH.

Acts of the I Veterinary Congress of Zootechnics

Edited by the Veterinary Society of Zootechnics, Madrid, Spain (Apartado 1200), $15.00. Four volumes of nearly 1,000 pages each, including all the reports in full and translations of Prof. T. Bonadonna of the University of Milan, "14,000 Kilometers Across the United States of America," and of Prof. J. Serra of the University of Coimbra, "Genetics of Sheep."

CSVMA Women's Auxiliary June Meeting Program

The Executive Committee of the Women's Auxiliary to the California State Veterinary Medical Association cordially invites all ladies of veterinarians to join us at the convention in Santa Barbara. Headquarters at the Mar Monte Hotel.

MRS. E. V. EDMONDS
President, Women's Auxiliary to the CSVMA

Registration starts at 9:00 a.m., Monday, June 25th.

Monday, 8:00 p. m.—Social Evening, Card Room, Mar Monte Hotel.

Tuesday Noon—Luncheon and Annual Meeting, Mar Monte Hotel.

Tuesday Evening—Join the gentlemen at their banquet.

Wednesday, 10:00 a.m. to 12:30—Garden Tour to Hope Ranch, Wack Estate, Harold Chase Estate, and others.

All of these functions, courtesy of C.S.V.M.A.

In addition, side trips will be arranged for Monday as the group of ladies desire and have cars available among them.

Mrs. T. F. Taylor, General Chairman for the Convention, would very much appreciate word from those planning to attend. It will help her greatly. Her address: 29 East Cabrillo Blvd., Santa Barbara.

Executive Committee: Mrs. E. V. Edmonds, President; Mrs. H. I. Ott, Vice-President; Mrs. T. J. Hage, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Wicktor, Member-at-Large; Mrs. G. N. Miller, Junior Past President.

Dr. Nathan Friedman to Speak at June Convention

At the June meeting Dr. Friedman will speak on "The Comparative Pathology of Testicular Tumors." His theme will revolve around the facts that: "There are striking differences in the type of testicular tumors which occur in various animal species. In dogs tertoid growths are practically non-existent while in man almost all neoplasms are tertoid. Interstitial cell tumors are common in dogs and rodents and rare in men. The tubular adenoma or Sertoli cell tumors of dogs are estrogen producing and have advanced our knowledge of the testis. The administration of estrogen to experimental animals will produce interstitial cell tumors which are androgenic in effect. Experimental teratomas can be produced only in roosters and are similar to those occurring spontaneously in men."

Alameda-Contra Costa Counties Women's Auxiliary Report

Preliminary to their March 14th meeting the executive committee of the Alameda-Contra Costa Women's Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. M. L. Boevers in Lafayette to facilitate the transaction of business at the regular meeting.

The regular meeting was conducted at Planter's Dock in Lafayette, where everyone present enjoyed a delicious lunch before the business of the day. Officers presiding at the regular meeting were: President, Mrs. R. J. Tompkins; Vice-President, Mrs. G. H. Muller; Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Olsen, and Treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Boevers.

Mrs. G. H. Muller gave a report of the executive committee meeting and it was decided that the next meeting would be conducted differently. A short business meeting will precede the luncheon, and luncheon will be served promptly at 12:30, thus allowing ample time for an enjoyable meal and program. The members who do not wish to participate in the business affairs may arrive at 12:30 for the social activity.

Mrs. G. H. Muller was appointed chairman of the committee to draw up the Constitution and By-Laws and her assistants will be Mrs. W. M. Stansbury and Mrs. C. E. Brown. Other committee chairmen are: Mrs. N. H. Casselberry, Membership; Mrs. B. H. Dean, Cheer; Mrs. H. A. Grell, Publicity; Mrs. Lucille Railsback, Program; Mrs. R. Underwood, Scrapbook; Mrs. G. E. Eberhart, Hostess and Mrs. E. V. Edmonds, Executive Committee. Mrs. Edmonds' committee is composed of: Mrs. N. H. Casselberry, Mrs. G. K. Cooke, Mrs. H. E. McClung, Mrs. A. C. Soave, and Mrs. W. W. Brimer.

The May meeting of the Alameda-Contra Costa Branch of the CSVMA Women's Auxiliary was held May 9 at the Villa De La Paix in Oakland. The members selected Veterinary Anns as the name for their group.

New to the group at this meeting was Mrs. R. C. Fuller, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Fuller of the Oakland Army Base.

The original plan of the members to have their business meeting with the entire group at the 12:30 luncheon was decided to be followed in the future. The next meeting will be June 8 at the home of Mrs. R. E. Duckworth in Berkeley.

JUNE CONVENTION PROGRAM SPEAKERS

DR. H. H. COLE

Dr. H. H. Cole is Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of California, College of Agriculture, Division of Animal Husbandry, Davis.

Dr. Cole was brought up on a dairy farm in southern Wisconsin and received his undergraduate training at the University of Wisconsin. In 1925 he obtained his master's degree from the University of California; in 1928 his doctorate at the University of Minnesota. Since that time he has been with the Division of Animal Husbandry, University of California, Davis.

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DR. J. LAVERE DAVIDSON

Dr. J. Lavere Davidson, D.V.M., is with the Medical Division, Department of Veterinary Medicine, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo 99, Mich.

Dr. Davidson is a native of Michigan having lived in Kalamazoo County his entire life with the exception of five years spent in the Army Veterinary Corps. He was separated from active duty in 1946 as Lieutenant Colonel and since that time has been in the Air Force Veterinary Corps Reserve.

Dr. Davidson is a graduate of the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 1933 and practiced in partnership with his father from 1933-41. After release from the army in 1946 he joined The Upjohn Company as head of the Veterinary Department in the Medical Division.

DR. NATHAN B. FRIEDMAN

Dr. Nathan B. Friedman, M.D., is Director of Laboratories, Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles.

Dr. Friedman obtained his B.S. from Harvard in 1930, his M.D. from Cornell in 1934. He interned in Bellevue and Montefiore hospitals and was resident in Research Pneumonia Service, Harlem Hospital. In 1936 he interned in Pathology at Montefiore. The next year he was Assistant in Pathology at Cook County Hospital.

From 1938-39 Dr. Friedman was Resident and Assistant in Pathology at the University of Chicago. From 1940-41 a Littauer Fellow in Pathology at Harvard Medical School. The following year he came to California to be Instructor in Pathology at the Stanford University School of Medicine. That was about the beginning of World War II and after one year at Stanford entered the Army Institute of Pathology, which he left with the rank of Major in 1948. From 1948 to the present Dr. Friedman has been associated with Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Los Angeles.

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DR. DONALD E. BARR

Dr. Donald E. Barr is a practicing veterinarian in Fresno, was trained as a laboratory technician at the Fresno General Hospital. Later (while he was taking his last two years of veterinary studies in Colorado) he worked at the Larimer County Hospital.

DR. JACK R. DINSMORE

Dr. Jack R. Dinsmore is a graduate of Ohio State University, class of 1941. From that year until 1948 he was a member of the staff of the North Shore Animal Hospital. Then for one year he was a faculty member of the Washington State College. Since that time he has been in regular practice.

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DR. T. Y. TANABE

Dr. T. Y. Tanabe, Ph.D., is Assistant Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College.

When Dr. T. Y. Tanabe of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena speaks before the California Veterinarians June 26th in Santa Barbara, he will discuss "The Nature of Reproductive Failures in Cows of Low Fertility."

Dr. Tanabe graduated from Iowa State College in 1942 with a B.S. in Dairy Husbandry. He obtained his M.S. in Animal Breeding and Animal Nutrition from Cornell University in 1945, his Ph.D. in Physiology of Reproduction from the University of Wisconsin in 1948 and took post-doctoral training in Animal Physiology from the University of California in 1949. He is Assistant Professor of Dairy Husbandry at Pennsylvania State College and is temporarily on leave to do work as a Gosney Research Fellow in Spermatozoan Physiology at the California Institute of Technology.

Program — Annual Convention California State Veterinary Medi

Convention Speakers

D. E. Barr, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Fresno.

A. G. Boyd, D.V.M., Assistant Administrator, Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

John W. Britton, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Oakdale, Calif.

H. H. Cole, Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of California, College of Agriculture, Division of Animal Husbandry, Davis.

J. Lavere Davidson, D.V.M., Medical Division, Department of Veterinary Medicine, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Jack R. Dinsmore, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Tucson, Ariz.

James Farquharson, D.V.M., Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Nathan B. Friedman, M.D., Director of Laboratories, Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles.

Wilton L. Halverson, M.D., Director of Public Health, State of California Department of Public Health, San Francisco.

Joseph J. Hird, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Canoga Park, Calif.

John King, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, San Jose, Calif.

Norris Montgomery, Mayor of Santa Barbara, Calif.

Philip L. McClave, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Reseda, Calif.

Ian Macdonald, M.D., F.A.C.S., University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

George Ott, Ph.D., Fromm Laboratories, Grafton, Wis.

Frank L. Pellissier, Pellissier Dairy Farms, Pico, Calif.

S. A. Peoples, M.D., University of California, Davis.

J. K. Perry, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Palo Alto, Calif.

Irving Roberts, D.V.M., Practicing Veterinarian, Oakland.

O. W. Schalm, D.V.M., Ph.D., School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

Clyde Stormont, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science, Assistant Serologist, University of California, College of Agriculture, Davis.

T. Y. Tanabe, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Dairy Husbandry, Pennsylvania State College, Physiologist, Kirkhoff Laboratory of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.

John Vasko, M.D., Orthopedic Surgeon, Oakland.

Floyd White, D.V.M., President, California State Veterinary Medical Association, San Rafael, Calif.

PROGRAM

JUNE 25, 1951—MONDAY

GENERAL SESSION

Morning

9:00-12:00 Noon—Registration, committee meetings, exhibits.

Afternoon

Assembly Hall

Chairmen, C. H. COLTON, T. F. TAYLOR

1:30—Welcome, Norris Montgomery, Mayor of Santa Barbara.
Response, F. H. White, President, California State Veterinary Medical Association.

2:00—The Importance of Veterinary Medicine in Public Health ..... Wilton L. Halverson

2:30—Comparative Pathology of Testicular Tumors ..... Nathan B. Friedman

3:30—The Use and Misuse of Laboratory Methods ..... D. E. Barr

4:00—Current Status of Cancer Research ..... Ian Macdonald

Evening

Assembly Hall

7:30—Regular Business Meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association.

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Transportation and Reservations for the June Convention

June 25, 26, 27, 1951

Santa Barbara is on the main line of the Southern Pacific, directly in the path of some of the finest trains of the United States.

Southern Pacific representatives will make arrangements for you in San Francisco, Mr. E. H. Hagaman, phone Douglas 2-1212, ext. 2583; in Oakland, Mr. E. Milliken, phone Templebar 2-2121, ext. 4172; in Los Angeles, Mr. M. W. Sidle, phone Michigan 6161, ext. 2704; and in San Diego, Mr. M. L. Adler, phone Main 7111.

Mr. Charles Travers has made arrangements with Ila N. Schultz, Membership and Housing Secretary, Santa Barbara Convention Bureau, Box 299, for your reservations. Please make these as soon as you can with her. Give the number in your party, type of room desired, arrival time and send a $5.00 deposit.

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Program Committee

Chairman, A. R. Inman; H. S. Cameron, J. W. Roberts, C. J. Padfield, A. Mack Scott.

Local Committee on Arrangements: C. H. Colton, T. F. Taylor.

PROGRAM

JUNE 26, 1951—TUESDAY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Assembly Hall

8:30—Motion picture, Surgical Techniques . . . . . James Farquharson

SMALL ANIMAL SECTION

Morning

Chairman, E. C. JONES

9:00—Inguinal Hernia in the Pregnant Bitch (illustrated with motion pictures) . . . . . James Farquharson

10:00—Diagnosis and Treatment of Diabetes Melitis in the Dog . . Irving Roberts

10:30—Orthopedic Problems . . . . John Vasko

11:35—Diaphragmatic Hernia . . . . . Jack R. Dinsmore

Question and Answer Luncheon, Mar Monte Hotel.

12:15-1:20—*Moderator*, R. L. COLLINSON.

Afternoon

Chairman, W. J. ZONTINE

1:30—Case Reports of Open Reduction of Complicated Chronic Hip Dislocations and Fractures . . . . . Philip L. McClave

2:15—Durable Immunity Without the Use of Live Virus . . . . . George Ott

3:15—Anemias with Suggestions Concerning Treatment in Small Animals . . . . . J. Lavere Davidson

4:00—The Relationship of the Veterinarian to His Client . . . . . J. K. Perry

4:30—Intratracheal Anesthesia, Equipment and Technique . . Jack R. Dinsmore

Evening

7:30—Banquet, Mar Monte Hotel.

Toastmaster, ADELBERT M. MCCAPES.

EXHIBITS

To add to the interest as well as to help support our sixty-third annual meeting, exhibits will be displayed by the following firms:

Medical Specialties	H. C. Burns Co.
California Veterinary Supply	Pitman-Moore Co.
Quaker Oats	California Medical Supply Co.
Banes Laboratory	Winthrop-Stearns Co.
Sharpe & Co. and Central City Chemical Consolidated	Lederle Co.
Doho Chemical Co.	The Upjohn Co.
Hill Packing Co.	Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories
Cutters Laboratory	Desitin Co.
	The Charles Pfizer Co.
	S. E. Massengill Co.

PROGRAM

JUNE 26, 1951—TUESDAY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Assembly Hall

8:30—Motion picture, "Surgical Techniques," . . . . . James Farquharson

LARGE ANIMAL SECTION

Morning

Chairman, E. BRAUN

9:00—The Bacterial Flora of the Genital Tract of Brood Mares . . . . Joseph J. Hird

9:30—Estrual Abnormalities in Thoroughbred Mares . . . . . John W. Britton

10:00—The Field of Endocrinology as It Applies to Reproduction in Cattle and Horses . . . . . H. H. Cole

11:00—Fracture of the Penis in the Bull . . . . . James Farquharson

Question and Answer Luncheon, Mar Monte Hotel.

12:15-1:20—*Moderator*, R. L. COLLINSON.

Afternoon

Chairman, C. D. STAFFORD

1:30—Nature of Reproductive Failure in Cows of Low Fertility . . . . . T. Y. Tanabe

2:30—Mastitis Control Program for the Farm, Dairy, and Veterinarian . . . . . Frank L. Pellissier

2:45—Comments on Mastitis Program . . . . . O. W. Schalm

3:00—Picture, "The Triple Threat of Brucellosis."

3:30—The Practitioner's Problems in California's Calfhood Brucellosis Vaccinating Program . . . . . John King

4:00—California Is Outflanking Brucellosis . . . . . A. G. Boyd

4:15—Questions and Answers.

Evening

7:30—Banquet, Mar Monte Hotel.

Toastmaster, ADELBERT M. MCCAPES.

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JUNE 27, 1951—WEDNESDAY

GENERAL SESSION

Assembly Hall

Chairman, PAUL D. DELAY

9:00—The Increasing Importance of Blood Groups in Livestock Production . . . . . Clyde Stormont

10:00—Infusion Fluids and Fluid Therapy . . . . . J. Lavere Davidson

11:00—The Recent Advances in Pharmacology . . . . . S. A. Peoples

Livestock Diseases Reported

DR. A. K. CARR, *Administrator,*
Division of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California

Tabulation of Diseases reported to the State Division of Animal Industry during the period January to April, inclusive, 1951, also a Summary of the reports for the Previous Eight Months.

	Jan.-Apr. incl., 1951			Previous 8 Months May-Dec. incl., 1950		
	North	Central	South	North	Central	South
Actinomycosis		2			1	
Anaplasmosis	2	9		20	11	6
Anthrax, Cattle				4	6	
Hogs				3		
Sheep				1		
Bovine bac. hemoglovinuria	2		1	2	2	
Bovine trichomoniasis				1	1	
Caseous lumphadenitis				2		
Coccidi idal granul oma		4			8	
Coccidiosis, Sheep				1		1
Cysticercus, bovis		9	10	53	37	43
Equine encephalomyelitis			1	73	70	59
Foot rot, Cattle	1					
Sheep	9		9	1		
Hog Cholera	4	11	7	20	26	13
Infecti us keratitis, Cattle				1	4	
Sheep	2					
Infectious pneumonia, Calves	1					1
Johne's disease, Cattle	2	1		3	3	
Sheep				2		
Goats				1		
Mycotic stomatitis, Cattle				1	3	
Leptospirc sis, Cattle	5	2		1	1	
Listerellosi s, Cattle	1					
Hogs	1					
Sheep	10					
Malignant edema, Cattle	4	3			1	
Sheep	1			1		
Paratyphoid infection, Hogs	3			2	1	1
Chorioptic scab, Cattle	1	2				
Sheep	1					
Psoroptic scab, Sheep	2					
Swine erysipelas	1	7			10	1
Texas fever ticks						1
Vesicular exanthema swine	7	14	3	8	57	57

Sheep Scabies

About the first of March, 1951, a shipment of 281 sheep arrived in California from the State of Texas. These sheep were accompanied by a health certificate, but some time after their arrival information was received from the livestock sanitary official of Texas that sheep scab had been found in a band of sheep from which some of these in the shipment had originated. This shipment was made direct to a sales yard in Solano County and all of the sheep were sold at auction sale on March 7th.

Upon checking the records of the sales yard it was found that these sheep had gone to fourteen different ranches. The sheep on these places were inspected and in two instances scab mites, *Psoroptes equi var. ovis*, were found which definitely proved the presence of scabies.

Also sheep on the fourteen ranches, including some sheep that became exposed, have been dipped twice in lime-sulphur solution. The dipping became quite a problem because there were no permanent vats, necessitating the use of a portable metal vat and other improvised containers.

The auction yards were disinfected. All sheep that passed through the yards during the time between sale of the Texas sheep and the disinfection have been traced and will be inspected at intervals for several months.

The existence of sheep scab in some states together with modern transportation and sales methods makes this disease of considerable concern. A regulation was adopted on April 6, 1951, placing closer restrictions on sheep shipped into California.

Sheep scabies was eradicated from California in 1931, therefore this state has been free from this trouble for the past twenty years.

Listerellosis in Sheep

This disease in sheep was observed during January and February on ten ranches, eight in Solano County, one in Yolo County, and one in Glenn County. Definite diagnosis was made by isolating the causative organism *Listerella monocytogenes*, a gram positive bacterium, from brains of several sheep that died.

Symptoms of the disease develop rapidly and temperature reaches 106°F. The animals show encephalitis. They are dull, keep drooling, unsteady on their feet, twist or pull back their heads, turn in circles or lean with head against some object, then go down and paw with the legs until death. Handling the sheep seems to aggravate the symptoms.

The losses were quite heavy. Treatments were tried with several sulfonamide and antibiotic products but results were not very definite. The trouble subsided and no new cases developed in March. Recently, however, there have been some recurrences on ranches.

New State Pathology Laboratory at Fresno Nearing Completion

The Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, State Division of Animal Industry, expects to begin operations in its new $215,000 livestock and poultry pathology laboratory located on Orange Avenue and the Freeway three miles south of the center of Fresno about July 1, 1951.

The opening of this laboratory will mark a major expansion of the state's poultry and animal disease diagnostic services in the San Joaquin Valley. The building, designed for diagnosing diseases of livestock and poultry, is one of the best equipped and most modern of its kind in the United States.

Dr. W. W. Worcester will be pathologist in charge. He will be assisted by a staff of state employees consisting of a veterinary pathologist, a bacteriologist, a technician, a stenographer, and a maintenance man. In addition to these employees several workers, paid through a poultry industry trust fund, will be assigned to the laboratory to conduct pullorum tests.

In the new laboratory, one of the projects approved by the 1946 session of the Legislature for high priority in the state's post-war building program, the staff and the public will have every modern convenience in a building representing latest types of planning and construction, including a large automobile parking area. Excellent facilities and latest type equipment are being provided for thorough examination and laboratory procedures which are required for detailed study of diseased specimens.

The floor plan comprises 11,000 square feet and includes a waiting room, business office, office for the pathologist in charge, poultry and livestock autopsy room, media and sterilizing room, bacteriological laboratory, serological room, library and conference room, and various services rooms.

ARTHUR G. BOYD.

1951 AVMA Convention: Biggest Ever

On every count, the 1951 AVMA meeting, to be held at the auditorium in Milwaukee, Wis., August 20-23, will be the biggest convention of its kind ever held.

Here are just a few of the things that will make it big:

Expected registration of at least 2500.

A tense world situation that imposes new responsibilities on the profession. AVMA will spotlight the new problems at a general session centering on the veterinarian's role in civil defense.

Scientific program featuring more than 75 speakers who will cover latest technical developments in every branch of the profession. In addition, there will be four hours of closed-circuit television dealing with anesthesia, surgery, laboratory techniques, and diagnosis.

Record-breaking commercial and educational display. Sixty exhibit booths will be occupied by leading suppliers of professional products, plus a colorful array of educational exhibits sponsored by colleges, research agencies, and other organizations.

Nationwide coverage of the meeting by the daily press, radio, and magazines, focusing attention of millions on the proceedings of the convention.

On the entertainment side, one of the headline events will be a Veterinarians' Day at the Wisconsin State Fair—complete with fireworks, symbolizing the profession's contributions to the nation's welfare. Alumni dinners, President's reception and dance, golf tournament, and a special program for the ladies and teenagers will round out the social side of the convention.

Veterinarians who have not yet made hotel reservations for this meeting should do so immediately, using the form now appearing in the AVMA Journal.

Associated Serum Producers, Inc., Gives Aid to Research Institute

With the purpose of launching research on problems related to Hog Cholera Virus, the Associated Serum Producers, Inc., sponsors of the American Foundation for Animal Health, have announced an allocation of a long-term grant in aid to the Veterinary Research Institute of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

The research project will embrace short-range problems of immediate importance and long-range basic research on the immunological aspects of hog cholera.

General supervision of the project will be carried out by the director and associate personnel of the Veterinary Research Institute. A committee of veterinarians from the staffs of sustaining member companies of Associated Serum Producers, Inc., will act in an advisory capacity to the staff of the Veterinary Research Institute in the development of the program.

The member companies of Associated Serum Producers, Inc., are: Allied Laboratories, Inc., Blue Cross Serum Co., Corn Belt Laboratories, Inc., Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., Grain Belt Supply Co., Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc., Liberty Laboratories, Missouri Valley Serum Co., Norden Laboratories, Pitman-Moore Co., Sioux City Serum Co., Sioux Falls Serum Co., The Columbus Serum Co., The Corn States Serum Co., The Gregory Laboratory, The National Laboratories Corp., The Royal Serum Co., The Southwestern Serum Co., and The United Serum Co.

"UP AND DOWN THE STATE"

New Locations:

Dr. I. A. McDonald, formerly of Solvang, is now practicing at Visalia.

Dr. Ruth Orsborne is now engaged in research work in a bacteriology laboratory in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. John Britton, formerly with Charles Howard Stables, is now in general practice at Oakdale.

Dr. Robert J. Harris is now engaged in large animal practice at Turlock.

Dr. Thomas Hagan has started a general practice at Escalon.

Dr. C. R. Bills, State Department of Agriculture, is now stationed at Modesto.

Dr. E. L. Tamm, formerly of Whittier, has taken over Dr. S. M. Dingwall's Oceanside Veterinary Hospital.

Dr. Rex Puterbaugh, formerly of New Castle, Indiana, is now operating his La Jolla Veterinary Hospital.

In the Service:

Dr. W. D. Woodward reported for active duty with the Veterinary Corps on May 15th.

Dr. John Orsborne, of Half Moon Bay, has been called to active duty and is now stationed at Nampa, Idaho.

Dr. Kay Lorentzen, formerly operating the Santa Rosa Small Animal Hospital, is now on active duty at Fort Ord, California.

Dr. Elvin McClurken will return to Mather Field in July from Park Forest, Illinois, where he's been stationed these past few months.

Dr. Harlan Stanton, CSVMA member in Chicago, Illinois, was called to active duty in the Veterinary Corps of the U. S. Army in February, 1951, and after attending the Meat and Dairy Hygiene School at the QM Depot in Chicago was assigned to active duty as Captain, V.C., at the Old Federal Building in Des Moines, Iowa.

Passing Cigars:

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Clemens of Hayward announce the arrival of a baby boy.

Dr. and Mrs. James Hagan (Cornell, '49) announce the arrival of Frank James, March 14, 1951.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Lorber of Lafayette, a girl.

Associations in the News:

The North San Joaquin Valley V.M.A. is endeavoring to get 100 per cent vaccination of all calves in that area. Veterinarians who have calves in isolated areas to vaccinate, and those who are falling behind in fulfilling their vaccination requests, are meeting periodically to arrange schedules for getting these animals vaccinated. Members of this group are determined not to let this program lag, feeling that if it does, the profession may lose it. Congratulations to the North San Joaquin Valley V.M.A.!

The East Bay V.M.A. is proud of its Emergency Service program designed to give their clients service at all times. A rotating schedule has been worked out in which each veterinarian is "on call" for three days a month through the Physicians and Surgeons Emergency Telephone Service. If a client's regular veterinarian is not available, the call is referred to the doctor on call for that particular night. The East Bay V.M.A. is to be commended for their broad-minded attitude and willingness to cooperate with one another in order to make this plan work. It has been tried before, elsewhere, but failed. . . . Congratulations to the East Bay V.M.A.!

The San Diego County Veterinary Medical Association members visited the laboratory and installations of the San Pasqual Breeders' Association following a picnic on April 22d at the home of Dr. and Mrs. V. C. Bunker on the Fenton Ranch.

Taking It Easy:

Dr. F. E. Reddert of Santa Cruz spent the month of May "loafing" on his Mancos, Colorado, ranch. If we know Fred right, he worked twice as hard at the ranch as he does at his practice! If that is possible. . . .

Dr. A. M. McCapes of San Luis Obispo recently returned from a vacation to Detroit, where he took delivery of a new Chrysler. En route home he visited his son, James (recently a pre-vet student at Colorado State College) at Lackland Air Base, Texas.

Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Graham of Gonzales are enjoying a vacation in Mexico.

Drs. Harold Groth, Frank Murray and Sid Smith attended the recent American Animal Hospital Association convention in Atlantic City. Strictly business they tell us. . . .

Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Burns and family, of San Diego, vacationed in Lone Pine, Death Valley, and Las Vegas, Nevada. Bob claims he is the first person never to lose a dime in Las Vegas . . . believe it or not.

Hard at Work:

Dr. Paul Carlson, of Pacific Beach, is remodeling his hospital.

Drs. A. J. Whitaker and A. J. Boero have moved into their newly built hospital in Manteca.

Dr. Weed Humphrey of Oxnard had to go into reverse . . . after diligently building a new hospital two years ago, it is now completely demolished to make way for highway widening! He hopes to have it rebuilt in a reasonably permanent location before too long. Good luck!

Myron Thom is now President-Elect of the A.A.H.A.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Above column was compiled from contributions received through the cooperation of local association secretaries. All members are urged to send similar items to their local secretary to be forwarded to Dr. Cyril Padfield.*

On the June Program

Dr. Philip McClave, who will give a report on two cases of open reduction of chronic hip dislocations and case reports of condyle fractures of the humerus at the June convention, is a practicing veterinarian in Reseda. He graduated from Colorado A. & M. in 1937 and was associated with Dr. E. C. Jones of West Hollywood from 1937-1942. During World War II he was a member of the Army Veterinary Corps. After his release from the Army in 1946 Dr. McClave went into a private practice with Dr. J. J. Hird of Reseda.

Applicants

William E. Steinmetz, Sacramento, Vouchers: Philip A. Lee, A. C. Andersen.

Murray H. Phillipson, Las Vegas, Nev., Vouchers: Philip A. Lee, A. C. Andersen.

Vaccination for Newcastle Disease

An air-borne vaccination for avian pneumoencephalitis (Newcastle disease) has recently been developed in the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of California at Davis.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

School of Veterinary Medicine

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

DAVIS · CALIFORNIA

THE PRESENT SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE, situated on the Davis campus, is new. The first class, consisting of forty-two students selected from upwards of 200 applicants, entered in the fall semester of 1948. All four years of instruction will be in operation with the opening of the fall semester of 1951, and the first graduating class will receive their diplomas in June, 1952.

The curriculum as it is now constituted covers a minimum period of six years, two years preveterinary and four years in the professional curriculum. Students are required to take two years of preveterinary work, following which a number of them, commensurate with available facilities, will be selected to continue the professional study. Those admitted to the professional curriculum will be granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in the College of Agriculture upon the satisfactory completion of the first two years of work in the School of Veterinary Medicine. They then become graduate students under the jurisdiction of the Graduate Division, Northern Section, and may receive the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine upon the satisfactory completion of the two years of graduate study in the School of Veterinary Medicine.

After admission to graduate standing has been approved by the Dean of the Graduate Division, the question of admission to graduate study in the School of Veterinary Medicine is within the jurisdiction of the Dean and Faculty of that School.

SELECTION OF APPLICANTS

Enrollment in the School of Veterinary Medicine is limited for reasons explained below. Candidates for admission are selected primarily on scholarship with particular emphasis being placed on the preveterinary requirements. A personal interview may be required; if so, the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions will notify those concerned. Eligible applicants will not be considered until after the last date for filing applications.

For the information of those applicants who may be concerned with residence requirements, the following statements relative to residency are offered:

1. Not more than five applicants in each class whose legal residence is other than that of California will be accepted. The Committee on Admissions, however, is not obligated to select any out-of-state applicants.
   a. These five out-of-state applicants will ordinarily be selected from the bordering Western states of Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon, and from the Territory of Hawaii. To be considered an applicant from one of these places mentioned, the student must be a legal resident of that state or territory.
   b. An exceptional candidate from anywhere in the world will be considered.
2. To be considered a California applicant, a student must have completed his preveterinary work in a college or university of this State and must be a legal resident of the State of California, who lived in the State prior to the beginning of his preveterinary work. An exception will be made for a legal resident of California who left the State temporarily for the completion of all or part of his preveterinary work.
3. Applicants entering the state of California to complete the preveterinary curriculum will not be considered among the applicants of the State of California.

It is not necessary to limit enrollment in the School. The basic reason for this is the supply of clinical material and the facilities for use of that material which is available. Registration of students in excess of material and facilities available has been tried at other veterinary schools. It resulted in so many students necessarily being assigned to limited numbers of cases that accreditation of the schools attempting it became jeopardized.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

G. H. HART, V.M.D., M.D., Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, Professor of Veterinary Science, and Veterinarian in the Experiment Station.

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EDITORIAL

Cooperation of Veterinarian and Farm Advisor

GEORGE H. HART, *Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, Calif.*

The veterinary profession has a very long history of accomplishment in protecting animal health. It is a growing field of human endeavor. As veterinary graduates become better trained, their scope of usefulness enlarges. Animal diseases transmissible to man add to its responsibilities. Its effectiveness in discharging such responsibilities is impressively demonstrated by the reduction, almost to the vanishing point, of bone and glandular tuberculosis of children through virtual eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

The subject matter covered in veterinary training, both basic and applied, is enlarging and as a necessary consequence more and more specialization is resulting. The same holds true for animal, dairy, and poultry husbandry. There are many highly trained people in such fields as genetics, biochemistry, nutrition and physiology who constitute the resident staffs of the colleges of agriculture.

The agricultural extension movement is of more recent origin and dates from the second decade of this century. Its purpose is to "extend" to the people of the state the research findings of Experiment Stations in practical form through adult education.

The farm advisors are full-fledged members of the staff of the College of Agriculture. In the colleges there are being elucidated greater and greater bodies of knowledge regarding breeding, feeding and management of domestic animals. Farm advisors are specializing so there are beef cattle, dairy cattle, poultry, and field crop specialists. These livestock men are well versed in animal husbandry and livestock management. They can be of great help to veterinarians in livestock disease control.

Many foreign countries are sending delegations to America under the Economic Cooperative Administration to study methods, accomplishments, and "know-how" in agricultural production and education. When the Agricultural Extension Service was first established it took time for the men to find their place in the general scheme of things in rural areas. Time was also required for producers to realize how best they could use this public service. Both groups have long since learned that it is not the job of the farm advisor to be the "farmers' veterinarian."

The farm advisor knows the value of veterinary service and is in a position to educate the producer on how best to use it. As the farm advisor is not trained in veterinary science beyond desirable sanitary practices, many farm advisors have encouraged graduate veterinarians to establish themselves in their counties where they work together to the benefit of the livestock industry.

Ranchers listen to the farm advisors as unbiased judges of the pros aud cons of situations. In their own field, the farm advisors are well trained and responsible as are the graduate veterinarians in their field.

Graduates of the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine as well as other veterinary graduates will have been classmates of ranchers, farm advisors, agricultural teachers, and industry leaders. They will have been roommates, fraternity brothers, and fellow workers in student affairs. Each will have a different job to do, but cooperation will carry them more happily together on life's path to greater service and accomplishment.

We have two Extension Veterinarians located at Davis working with staff members of the School of Veterinary Medicine, with farm advisors, practicing veterinarians, et al. They are Dr. Kenneth G. McKay for large animals, and Dr. A. S. Rosenwald for poultry. These Extension Veterinarians are constantly travelling over the state and come in contact with producers, veterinarians, and public officials.

When livestock and poultry problems arise in the state the School of Veterinary Medicine extends its facilities through these men as does the Agricultural Extension Service. Thus we assist practicing veterinarians and livestock and poultry producers in the solution of their problems.

Because of varied training and experience we develop individual ideas and at times may get off on tangential lines without fully appreciating all aspects of the problem. This is why it is necessary to check practical observations by controlled laboratory and field tests before they can be recommended for general usage. Great progress in disease control results when differing ideas are assembled, discussed, and the facts evaluated so that general agreement is reached.

I realize we are all doing pretty well but there is much still to do, and this is not the time to rest on our oars.

The Veterinary School and the Practitioner

The advent of an enlarged Department of Veterinary Science as a teaching, research, and extension center at Davis has opened up for the practitioner a facility which, judicially used, will provide him a service particularly valuable in aiding in the diagnosis of certain obscure conditions and in the hospitalization of animals that cannot conveniently be handled under field conditions. The latter is self-explanatory, and is being used by a significant number of veterinarians. Presumably it is understood that this latter service is not free: large animals are hospitalized at $1 per day, small animals from 50 cents to $1 per day. Veterinary services are in addition. Autopsies are performed without charge.

With respect to laboratory work, further explanation is necessary. By laboratory work we refer to the examination of tissues, blood, and excretions. These examinations may be chemical, bacteriological, or microscopic and are intended only as an aid to the individual responsible for making the diagnosis. In offering this service there are serious limitations that should be emphasized. First is the volume of material that may be submitted, second the amount of work that may be required on an individual specimen accompanied by vague directions, and meager histories; and third, the condition of the specimen on arrival.

These limitations can to a considerable extent be overcome by submitting specimens accompanied by histories and directions as to the examination desired; the latter may not always be possible but the pathologist may be able to determine from the history the examinations that would prove helpful. Misunderstandings have at times arisen concerning specimens submitted; this discussion is an attempt to avoid such situations. Specimens are often submitted intended as teaching specimens only. These are appreciated and will be acknowledged. If, however, an immediate report on the type is required, this should be requested. The University is glad to be of service whenever aid in diagnosis and prognosis of neoplasms or other disease entity is desired.

Bacteriological work can often be completed within a day of receiving specimens. Many times, however, such examinations require much longer for positive identification or elimination of organisms. This is particularly true when organisms such as anaerobes, *Brucella*, some *Salmonellas* or *Leptospira* are suspected or when organisms with a superficial resemblance to some of these may be encountered. Results often depend upon animal inoculation which may take a week or more for results to be known.

Care should be taken in sending specimens. Elaborately packaged material often arrives completely worthless for the type of examination required because precautions for preservation were not taken. Tissues for histologic examination such as tumor portions or liver from hepatitis suspects are best preserved in ten per cent formalin. Blocks should be about the size of a nickle and twice as thick. In the case of neoplasms, blocks from several representative areas or the whole tumor should be sent.

Specimens for bacteriologic examination should be quick frozen and packed with dry ice surrounded by an insulating covering. It is not uncommon for a package to take an extra day in transit and occasionally a weekend is spent over the radiator of some post office. The latter can be avoided by keeping specimens in a deep freeze over the weekend and sending on the first of the week. Frozen tissues are not satisfactory for histopathologic examination, so additional formalin fixed tissues should be sent if desired.

Again it must be realized that some organisms are very sensitive to post mortem changes and to cold as well. Bovine strains of *Leptospira* are an example. Live organisms can hardly be demonstrated except by immediate inoculation of infectious material into appropriate laboratory animals. Where this disease is suspected, very thin blocks of kidney should be sent preserved in formalin.

Possible chemical analyses are legion and often intricate. Requests for analyses on tissue or blood should also be accompanied by case histories and, if possible, requests should be made for specific tests such as, for example, vitamin A content in liver, serum calcium, or mercury in a kidney from a suspected poisoning case.

Dr. H. H. Cole to Speak at June Convention

Dr. Cole's subject at the coming convention will be: "The Field of Endocrinology as It Applies to Reproduction in Cattle and Horses." His paper will cover the fact that one of the main causes of reproductive failure is endocrine imbalance. "Depressed gonadotrophic secretion may cause a temporary sterility and in this instance the use of gonadotrophins is indicated. Some evidence is available to indicate that the normal ovulating mechanism may be restored in early cases of cystic ovaries with gonadotrophins.

"Estrogens and progesterone play two important roles. First, they control the development of the accessory reproductive organs, and secondly, they control the secretion of gonadotrophin by the pituitary. Their use in these connections will be discussed.

"Finally, the role of androgens and gonadotrophin in stimulating sexual activity and spermatogenesis in the male will be considered."

Mastitis Sectional Conference

KENNETH G. McKAY, D.V.M.

A Mastitis Sectional Conference for selected Farm Advisors was held April 25, 1951, in the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of California at Davis.

The conference was a cooperative venture between the School of Veterinary Medicine as represented by Dr. O. W. Schalm, professor of veterinary medicine in charge of mastitis research, and the Agricultural Extension Service as represented by the writer, extension veterinarian.

The purpose of the mastitis conference was to emphasize proper herd management, sanitation, and the complexity of the mastitis syndrome. In addition, there was a review of newer knowledge concerning control methods.

The morning program consisted of a historical résumé of the development of Dairy Herd Improvement Associations for the purpose of controlling mastitis: their successes, shortcomings and failures were summarized. Following this presentation, there was a discussion of the embryology and physiology of the bovine udder through all stages of development and activity from its beginning in the embryo through calfhood, heiferhood, and finally, lactation.

Following the luncheon hour a visit was made to the Veterinary Barn to see a clinical case.

On return to the pathological laboratory, the major part of the afternoon was devoted to:

Diagnosis of mastitis by indirect tests;
Differential diagnostic methods;
Studies of *Streptococcus agalactiae* type of mastitis;
Summary of knowledge on *Staphylococcus* type of mastitis;
Review of exhibits;
Question and answer period.

The conference emphasized that mastitis control for the dairyman consists of *two types* of program. In *both programs*, the sanitary practices essential for control are:

Clean and sterilize milking machine equipment between milking periods;
Disinfect teats of all cows after each milking;
Do not milk out infected quarters on floors or on the ground;
Control flies;
Prevent suckling among calves;
Keep corrals in a sanitary condition.

The two general types of programs are:

Program 1. Controlling mastitis by use of the Hotis test in conjunction with miscroscopic studies, segregation, and treatment based on laboratory procedures. This program picks out the specific bacteria thus aiding in specific treatment.

Program 2. Controlling the spread by proper

Farm Advisors Sectional Conference on Mastitis, April 25, 1951.

milking, in age sequence. This avoids the necessity of spending money for critical laboratory diagnosis. However, this program in no way picks out the causative bacteria, and consequently treatment is dependent on "shot gun" therapy. This program fails to detect early cases of infection.

At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that the School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, California, will conduct laboratory tests on milk. *This service is limited to dairy herds employing a supervising veterinarian.* In each instance, arrangement must be made in advance for having the work done, and a small charge per sample will be made to cover the cost of materials.

Farm Advisors attending the conference follow:

Mr. H. P. Bolton, Jr., Alameda County.
Mr. E. F. Azevedo, Butte County.
Mr. J. P. Graves, El Dorado County.
Mr. J. W. Bequette, Glenn County.
Mr. N. W. Stice, Lake County.
Mr. G. S. Goble, Marin County.
Mr. W. H. Alison, Merced County.
Mr. Irving Grover, Napa County.
Mr. R. F. Davis, Placer County.
Mr. J. A. McCarty, San Joaquin County.
Mr. M. S. Beckley, Santa Clara County.
Mr. R. C. Geiberger, Sacramento County.
Mr. R. L. Shreve, Solano County.
Mr. W. C. Lusk, Sonoma County.
Mr. G. A. Cross, Stanislaus County.
Mr. B. W. Ramsaur, Jr., Sutter County.
Mr. L. S. Frey, Tehama County.
Mr. W. M. Herms, Yolo County.

Faculty guests attending the conference were:

Dean George H. Hart, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

Professor C. W. Rubel, Assistant Director, A.E.S.,* Berkeley.

Mr. John J. McElroy, Director of Programs, A.E.S., Berkeley.

Professor S. W. Mead, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Davis.

Mr. G. E. Gordon, Extension Dairyman, A.E.S., Berkeley.

Mr. C. L. Pellissier, Extension Dairyman, A.E.S., Davis.

*Agricultural Extension Service.

Mastitis Control Booklet

A 12-page booklet on Mastitis Control is available at Farm Advisor offices to veterinarians and their clients.

Dr. R. C. Klussendorf, formerly editor of the *AVMA Journal*, is now employed by Commercial Solvents Corporation as director of Veterinary Medical Services. He will have headquarters in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Foot and Mouth Disease

The coordinated efforts of two nations to eliminate foot and mouth disease from Mexico has apparently entered its final stage with indications increasing day by day that the great campaign will be crowned with complete success late in 1951.

Traum Goes to South America for Foot and Mouth Research

At the request of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. Jacob Traum has been granted leave by the University until September to investigate foot and mouth disease in South America. He is to be accompanied by Dr. Harry Schoening, Chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau. They are to visit Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, and also other countries if it should prove desirable. They have government authorization to consult with research workers and officials to determine the possibility of future cooperative research between the United States and the various countries visited. The field of research would include foot and mouth disease and related subjects.

In addition to his University professorship, Dr. Traum has the government title of consultant and member of the U. S. advisory committee on foot and mouth disease research. In that capacity he has made several trips to Mexico and last year went to various European countries.

II International Veterinary Congress of Zootechnics, Madrid, October 21-28, 1951

The purpose of this congress is to study a general statement regarding zootechnical problems which affect the veterinarian profession, to realize a close study of technical problems regarding livestock production, to contribute to the advancement of knowledge with respect to reproduction and artificial insemination in livestock breeding.

During the congress the possibilities of founding veterinary societies of zootechnics in each country will be studied. At the same time the foundation of an international federation of veterinary societies of zootechnics will be considered.

General reports will be presented which will deal with: the zootechnical problem of dairy production, production of meat and animal fats, wool production, agriculture production, the zootechnical mission of veterinary science in present times, the world-wide problems of animal reproduction and artificial insemination. Official languages of the congress will be English, French, German, Italian, Portugese and Spanish. At the conclusion of the congress the Veterinary Society of Zootechnics will edit the "Acts of the II International Veterinary Congress of Zootechnics." Contributions will be written in the language in which they are presented, with summaries in either English and French or Spanish.

A series of excursions of a technical-tourist character will be organized as unofficial events about the dates the congress is held.

In Memoriam

ELMER H. HUGHES, Ph.D.

Stricken at his office desk, Professor Elmer H. Hughes, head of the division of animal husbandry at the University of California and one of the best known faculty members on the Davis staff, passed away on Monday afternoon, April 16th, as a result of a heart attack. He had been with the University since 1920 and had been administrator of the division since July, 1948.

Hughes made many important contributions to the swine industry and served as ex-officio director of the California Pork Producers' Association for nearly 30 years. His research, particularly in the nutrition of swine, was outstanding and his numerous scientific and popular publications, teaching, and extension work were important contributions toward improvement of hog production in California.

Born in Rewey, Wisconsin, on April 8, 1887, Hughes attended the University of Wisconsin, where as an undergraduate he was extremely active in student affairs. He later received the Ph.D. degree from the same institution.

He joined the animal husbandry staff of the University of Missouri in 1913, where he taught animal husbandry and managed all farm operations. From 1917 to 1920, he was supervisor of short courses and assistant to the dean and director of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

After serving as an officer in World War I, he came to the Davis campus as associate professor of animal husbandry.

GEORGE E. GOLDEN, D.V.M.

Dr. George E. Golden, D.V.M., long a resident of Huntington Park, California, and a graduate from McKillip Veterinary College, Chicago, Illinois, in 1907, passed away at his home last November.

State Board Examination

The Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine will hold the State Board Examination in the Mirror Building, 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, at 9:00 a. m., June 28, 29 and 30, 1951.

Father for 26th Time

Dr. C. J. Clark, 77-year-old Paris, Tenn., veterinarian, is a father for the twenty-sixth time. A nine-pound daughter was born to his 34-year-old sixth wife.

OPPORTUNITIES

Position Wanted

Demetre Bertakis, 2178 East 24th St., Oakland, Kellogg 4-9446, graduate of the University of Parma, Italy, in 1944. Two years of large animal work and now doing small animal work. Will not be able to take examination until January. Would like to assist under supervision until licensed in area near above address.

For Lease

For Lease—Small animal hospital and house for living to lease in Hollywood. Complete equipment, drugs, X-ray for sale. Moving from area. Price reasonable. Phone Hollywood 9-3991, Dr. A. Mack Scott, 7131 Santa Monica Blvd., Hollywood.

For Lease or Sale

For Lease or Sale——Outstanding hospital in San Fernando Valley. Excellent and growing practice. Particulars on request. Address Box 5-A, care of THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

For Sale

Veterinarian called to service. Left home and business for sale. Wonderful opportunity, no competition. Q. David Griffin, Realtor, 68 So. 1st St., Banning, Calif.

* * *

Small animal hospital with home located in mid-coast city of 12,000; mixed practice, good location, selling on account of health. Address Box 5-B, care of Mr. Travers, 3004 16th St., Room 208, San Francisco 3.

* * *

Small animal clinic, grossing $24,000, without hospitalization or boarding. High net. One mile from ocean. Ideal climate. Pacific Beach Veterinary Clinic, 1362 Garnet Ave., San Diego 9, Calif.

Relief Work Wanted

Experienced general practitioner available for relief work. Southern California preferred if less than a month. Box 5-C, care of THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

* * *

Veterinarians Needed

Veterinarians needed for positions of veterinary poultry inspectors.

Due to increased interest in the evisceration of poultry under federal inspection, openings are available in various sections of the country.

Entrance salary is $3,825 per annum based upon a 40-hour, 5-day work week. Ordered overtime that may be performed in excess of this is compensated for.

Veterinarians interested are requested to phone, write or wire, giving full information as to their age, availability, location preferences, name of veterinary school, year graduated, etc. Care of Dr. R. B. Mericle, Room 312, 1005 8th Street, Sacramento, California, Phone Hudson 4-2800.

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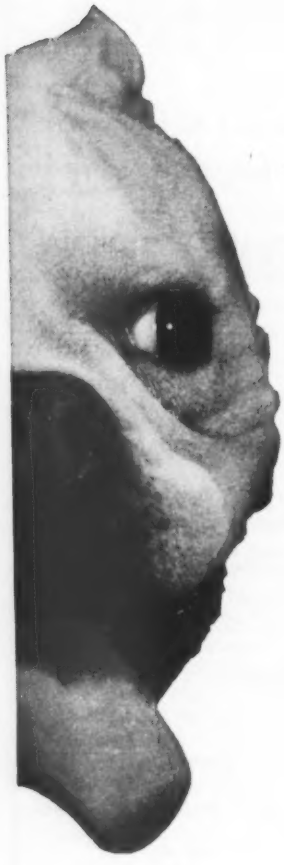

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Hill and Morris Team to Produce "Prescription Diets"

Progress in small animal nutrition and disease treatment recently made great forward strides when Mr. Burton Hill, president of the Hill Packing Co., Topeka, Kansas, announced he would produce and distribute Dr. Mark L. Morris' "Prescription Diets." These prescription diets, now widely used by veterinarians for therapeutic feeding of small animals, have been available for general veterinary use since October, 1948. The diets are available to licensed veterinarians exclusively, and are dispensed to dog and cat owners only on prescription from their veterinarian.

The Hill Co. is widely known by veterinarians throughout the country as the world's largest packer of government inspected frozen horsemeat, horsemeat products and Hill's Dog Food. Because of his close association with veterinarians and the problems of small animal nutrition, Mr. Hill quickly recognized the great value of prescription diets in therapeutic feeding, and agreed to produce and distribute the diets for Dr. Morris. Mr. Hill founded his company in 1904, and today his well-equipped plant enables him to apply every modern technique to the efficient production of prescription diets.

Formulation of prescription diets started when Dr. Morris observed the beneficial effect of proper nutrition on diseased dogs. He saw patients make excellent progress on special diets prepared in the hospital kitchen; however, when put back on home diets, which many times included poor quality commercial dog foods, these patients often returned with symptoms of the same disease. Dr. Morris reasoned that special diets, dispensed to the small animal owner and fed at home, would save time for the busy veterinarian and save money for the pet owner through a safe and adequate diet treatment.

Soon, therapeutic feeding of prescription diets became so popular with practitioners that it was impractical to prepare the diets on a small scale. Dr. Morris took his formulas to Mr. Hill and plans were made for large scale production and distribution.

Today, prescription diets play such an important part in the therapeutic feeding of small animals that they are in constant use by hundreds of veterinarians in all 48 states, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Cuba. Four different diets have been formulated, each serving a specific purpose: K/D for nephritic conditions; P/D for reproduction and lactation; R/C for obesity correction; and I/D for intestinal disorders.

The Hill Packing Company will exhibit at the coming June convention.

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